

CHINA MAIL

SUNDAY
WAR
BULLETIN

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1939 Price: 10 Cts.

GRIM LIFE OF NAZI TROOPS

Paris, To-day.

A contrast is drawn in Paris between conditions in the Maginot and Siegfried Lines.

In the Maginot Line, it is pointed out, the French troops are well housed in huge air-conditioned underground chambers. Electric kitchens provide them with good hot food.

On the other hand, life in the Siegfried Line is hard.

DAMP AND BAD AIR

Once the steel doors of the small concrete shelters are closed, the German soldiers have to put up with dampness and bad air, and have to get their food from outside.

With the French artillery pounding their lines of communication, they are penned in damp, cold blockhouses, with little food or fresh air.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRISONERS COMPLAINING

Paris, To-day.

German prisoners captured by the French speak freely about the bad conditions in the Siegfried Line stating that the health of the defenders is seriously impaired by the recent cold damp weather.

Conditions in the small concrete blockhouses holding the Siegfried Line defenders are apparently very hard as there is no adequate provision for ventilation once the heavily armoured doors are closed.

In some cases there is only enough room to fire and when a prolonged attack has prevented the men from going outside, they have to sleep practically standing up. At the same time, damp from the outside penetrates into the Line easily and drips down the walls.

Supplies of food have to be brought from the outside, probably under fire, so that during a prolonged attack with heavy artillery fire on the lines of communications, the men will be penned in damp cold blockhouses without food, sleep or sufficient air.—Reuter.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET

London, To-day.

Supplies of credit remain ample for all borrowers' requirements throughout the week with outside quarters charging no more than 2½ per cent. for short term accommodation.

Yesterday's Treasury tender was notable for the decline in the average rate to around 3-5/16 per cent. which is attributed to the keen desire on the part of the discount market to acquire a large allotment of the valuable end-of-December bills.

Wall Street closed irregular.—Reuter.

FOR THE THIRD TIME OF ASKING

London, To-day.

The German High Command yesterday claimed, for the third time this week, that the campaign in Poland is finished.

The Nazis say that sections of the Polish army which are still fighting at Warsaw, Modlin and in the Hele Peninsula are in a "hopeless position."—Reuter.

NOW THERE WILL BE WAR!

HITLER ROBBED OF HIS COFFEE!

London, To-day.

The effects of the British blockade have now been brought home to Hitler himself.

The British contraband control yesterday seized 20 bags of coffee, amounting to over two tons, which were consigned to Hitler from Arabia.

The German people have for some time been deprived of real coffee.

The consignment for Hitler was despatched on August 12, and it seems that even then the Nazi leader was preparing for a long war!—Reuter.

ANOTHER FINNISH SHIP SUNK

London, To-day.

Another Finnish steamer has been sunk by a Nazi submarine.

This second sinking took place only a few hours after the Finnish Minister in Berlin had been instructed to protest against the first sinking of a Finnish ship which was on her way to England with a cargo of wood pulp.

The crews of both vessels are safe.—Reuter.

Stockholm, To-day.

The Finnish steamer Walma was attacked and sunk by two German submarines a few miles to the southwest of Hallöe Lighthouse, off the west coast of Sweden.

The crew of 18 was rescued.—Reuter.

GERMAN SHOCK ATTACKS ON SAAR BATTLE-FRONT

"NAILED TO THE GROUND"

Paris, To-day.

A STRIKING FEATURE of the new German activity on the western front is that it is taking place on what so far has been a relatively quiet sector.

There have been a number of local actions on the whole front between the Saar and the Rhine.

The German attacks have been preceded by unusually heavy artillery bombardment, and by preliminary assaults by larger patrols than usual.

The French say the German attack was even briefer than usual, and attacks have shown considerable tenacity, though each wave of one battalion's attack was forced to retire in the face of a withering fire from French heavy guns and machine-guns.—Reuter.

POLES AND SOVIET TROOPS IN STREET FIGHTING

London, To-day.

A Nazi communique announces further withdrawals of German troops in Poland in the face of the Soviet advance, though it is careful to emphasise that there is no Soviet pressure on Germany.

The Nazi news agency reports violent street fighting in Grodno between Polish and Soviet troops.—Reuter.

HITLER VISITING SAAR NEXT WEEK, SAYS D.N.B.

London, To-day.

The Nazi news agency says that Hitler may visit the western front next week.

The agency had previously reported Hitler, as being in Poland, and denied reports that he was in the Saarbrücken sector.—Reuter.

HITLER AGAIN SAID IN SAAR AREA

Paris, To-day.

The reported presence of Hitler and the German Commander-in-Chief, General von Brauchitsch, on the Western Front, coincided with a marked renewal of activity.

Over the whole front, especially in the vast zone between Saar and the Rhine, a number of local actions have begun.

These included the activities of German patrols in greater force than usual and unusually heavy artillery bombardments of the French positions.

At one point, a regular attack was made, not by one company as on previous occasions, but a whole battalion, attacking in waves.

NAILED TO GROUND

The attack is stated to have shown considerable tenacity but failed completely before the French defence. As each successive wave of German troops started to advance it was met with withering fire from big French guns and machine-guns and each wave was checked at the very outset, and, as one account put it, was "nailed to the ground."—Reuter.

H.Q. CALLS IT "QUIET"

Paris, To-day.

Last night's French war communi-

ESTHONIAN VISIT TO MOSCOW

TALLIN, TO-DAY.

THE ESTHONIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IS MAKING A VISIT TO MOSCOW.

One report says he will negotiate a new commercial treaty with the Soviet, but it is also suggested in Moscow that he is visiting the Soviet capital in connection with the Soviet allegation that Esthonia connived at the recent escape of the internal Polish submarine.—Reuter.



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CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION



The latest style in barbed-wire entanglements shown during a demonstration at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. (Copy-right, Fox).

TAXI DRIVERS HARD HIT

London, To-day.

Among those hardest hit by the petrol rationing measures are taxi-drivers, who are to be confined to two gallons a day.

They say they will not be able to make a living, and their Union is trying to obtain an extra ration.

While the taxis will be hit, it will mean more freight and passengers for the railways, who are already extremely busy.

Many private car-owners have filled up their tanks in the last few days, and when they are empty, the streets will see fewer owner-drivers.

Many cars will be laid up, at least for the winter, when the licenses expire this month.—Reuter.

518 IN FINAL LIST OF DEAD IN COURAGEOUS

London, To-day.

A full list of those believed to have perished in the torpedoing of H.M.S. Courageous has been published by the Admiralty. The list includes 518 names.—Reuter.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OPENS

Panama City, To-day.

The opening session of the Pan-American Conference yesterday discussed the formation of a permanent neutrality committee for the two American continents.—Reuter.

CREDITS MAY BE GRANTED TO UNITED KINGDOM

London, To-day.

THE METHODICAL WAY in which Canada is marshalling her naval, military and air forces, and her great productive resources, in order to play her part in the war with Germany is revealed by Canada's National Defence Minister.

In order to determine the maximum effective contribution that can be given, the Canadian Government has been in consultation with the United Kingdom Government.

The British Government has indicated that Canada would be of the most assistance at once by facilitating the purchase by the United Kingdom of essential supplies.

This will involve immediately the gearing-up of Canadian industry to meet heavy demands and the finding of some way whereby Canadian dollars may be made available to the British Government.

This will probably involve the repatriation of Canadian securities held in London and, at a later stage, the granting of credits.

Regarding general enlistment, Mr. Norman Rogers stated that the policy is to avoid indiscriminate recruitment and to proceed along as well ordered lines as the circumstances render desirable.

The statement also disclosed the specific naval measures already taken by Canada, whose naval forces are on duty on both coasts.

NAVAL CO-OPERATION

Canada is co-operating with British naval forces for the protection of her East Coast ports and is assisting in the protection of departing convoys for a considerable distance from the Canadian coast.

Mine-sweeping operations have been actively developed and a very considerable number of auxiliary vessels are on duty.

Anti-submarine defences are being largely expanded and will be extended to locations hitherto unprotected.

IMPROVED FACILITIES

Measures are also being taken for the progressive enlistment of naval personnel up to a number approximately double the present strength, for an increase of naval stores, for the improvement of port facilities, and for the construction in Canada of a large number of anti-submarine and mine-sweeping craft.

The construction of larger ships in Canada, Mr. Rogers indicated would be reserved for careful consultation with the British Government.—British Wireless.

IL DUCE'S WORD FOR NAZI THESIS

Rome, To-day.

A declaration that "a real clash" might yet be avoided was made by Signor Mussolini when addressing Fascist leaders from Bologna.

He declared: "Europe is not yet, in effect, at war. A clash may be avoided by the realisation that a desire to maintain, or worse still, reconstitute the positions which history and the natural dynamism of the peoples have condemned, is a vain illusion."

The Duce added that Italy's policy had not changed since the declaration of September 1 when war was officially announced.

Italy would not take the initiative in military operations.

ON THE BALCONY

When it was found necessary to change that decision the Duce said, he would appear on the balcony and summon the whole of the Italian nation to hear his statement.—Reuter.

LONDON STUDYING

SPEECH WITH INTEREST

London, To-day.

Mussolini's speech, in which he reaffirmed Italy's neutrality and suggested that the war should end with the defeat of Poland, is being studied with interest in London.

It is stated here that even if fighting on the eastern front ceases, there can be no peace with the present foresworn German Government.—Reuter.

BRITISH GUARANTEE TO NORWAY

Oslo, To-day.

The British Minister has handed the Norwegian Foreign Minister a note stating that Britain will respect Norway's neutrality as long as it is respected by Germany.—Reuter.

Tradition tells!

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WARSAW'S AGONY

Copenhagen, To-day.

Neutrals evacuated from Warsaw give graphic accounts of conditions in the Polish capital. The dead, they state, are being buried in the public squares, while the population is suffering from typhoid and there is a shortage of food.—Reuter.

ENTIRE CREW OF BRITISH STEAMER FEARED LOST

London, To-day.

A Ministry of Information bulletin says that on September 7 it was announced that the s.s. Royal Sceptre (4,853 tons) had been sunk by a U-boat. The S.O.S. message received from the Royal Sceptre, then about 300 miles to westward of Ushant, indicated that she was being gunned by the U-Boat and later that the crew had been ordered to leave the ship as she was sinking.

Later, signals were received that Danish and Norwegian ships had searched the locality and found no traces of the boats.

Nor have H.M. ships been able to find any survivors.

It was hoped that possibly the crew had been picked up by some fishing boats or ship without a radio.

But since nothing more has been heard for nearly 3 weeks, it is feared that hope must be abandoned and that the officers and crew of the Royal Sceptre are lost, victims of the U-Boat warfare which is being waged in contravention of the Protocol signed by Germany in November 1936—Part Four of the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

This treaty makes it clear that no warship, submarine or otherwise, is justified in sinking a merchant ship unless the crew has been placed in safety and that open boats cannot be considered a place of safety unless in calm weather and close to land or a rescuing ship.—British Wireless.

REUTER MESSAGE

London, To-day.

Germany's use of submarines in flagrant contravention of her treaty undertakings has resulted in further losses of British merchant seamen.

The Ministry of Information states that it is feared that hope must now be abandoned for the officers and crew of the steamer Royal Sceptre which on September 7 wireless that she was being fired at by a U-boat.

The crew abandoned the ship, which was sinking.

It had been hoped that the crew might have been picked up by fishing boats but this hope must now be given up.—Reuter.

GERMAN FREEDOM RADIO KEEPS IT UP

"GOEBBELS TRYING TO MAKE DREADNOUGHT OUT OF EVERY FISHING BOAT SUNK"

London, To-day.

THE GERMAN FREEDOM Party broadcast an address to the German people stating that Germany's unrestricted submarine war could never succeed though the Goebbels propaganda machine tried to make a dreadnought out of every fishing boat sunk.

The Nazi Government are bluffing the people in pretending that they can starve Britain.

Addressing the soldiers in the trenches, the announcer said: "Fight with us against the Gestapo. Talk to your comrades in the trenches. They will fight with us against the Government. Tell your comrades how their families live at home. Set against Hitler's war aims. The German peoples aim at peace. 'Down with Hitler!'—Reuter.

LICENCE SYSTEM FOR EXPORTS

Simla, To-day.

In order to preserve supplies and prevent essential commodities from reaching the enemy through neutral countries, the Government is shortly instituting a licence system for exports to non-British destinations.

It is understood that the licences will be given freely for all goods to all countries in America and almost the whole of Asia, including China, Japan and also Egypt.

Licences for exports to neutrals will be issued to the limit of normal exports to those countries.

The list of key commodities controlled under this system includes raw and manufactured cotton, wool, hides, skins, mica, raw rubber, manganese ore, castor oil, coconut oil, all oilseeds and oil cakes.—Reuter.

NEUTRALITY BATTLE MAY BE LONG

Washington, To-day.

The latest poll of opinion among American Senators on the Neutrality Act reveals that the fight is not yet settled one way or the other, though Roosevelt has the best prospect of success for his policy.

The polls show that approximately 35 Senators are definitely opposed to the repeal of the arms embargo.

The majority of the remaining sixty-one are prepared to support President Roosevelt, but between ten and fifteen are not definitely committed one way or the other.

Their votes may be the important ones.

MONTHS OF DEBATE

President Roosevelt's supporters, nevertheless, remain confident of ultimate success, though they foresee a month—or even six months!—of stormy debating and Parliamentary manoeuvring before the isolationists are defeated.—Reuter.

MERCHANT MARINE AND THE U-BOATS

London, To-day.

The fine spirit of British seamen in the face of the Nazi submarine warfare, is described in a letter from a chaplain in a Seamen's Institute.

The padre writes: "So far from deterring the men from going to sea, the U-boats' activities have had the opposite effect.

"After having been torpedoed once, the men's one desire is to get another ship.

"Their spirit is the same as in 1914."—Reuter.

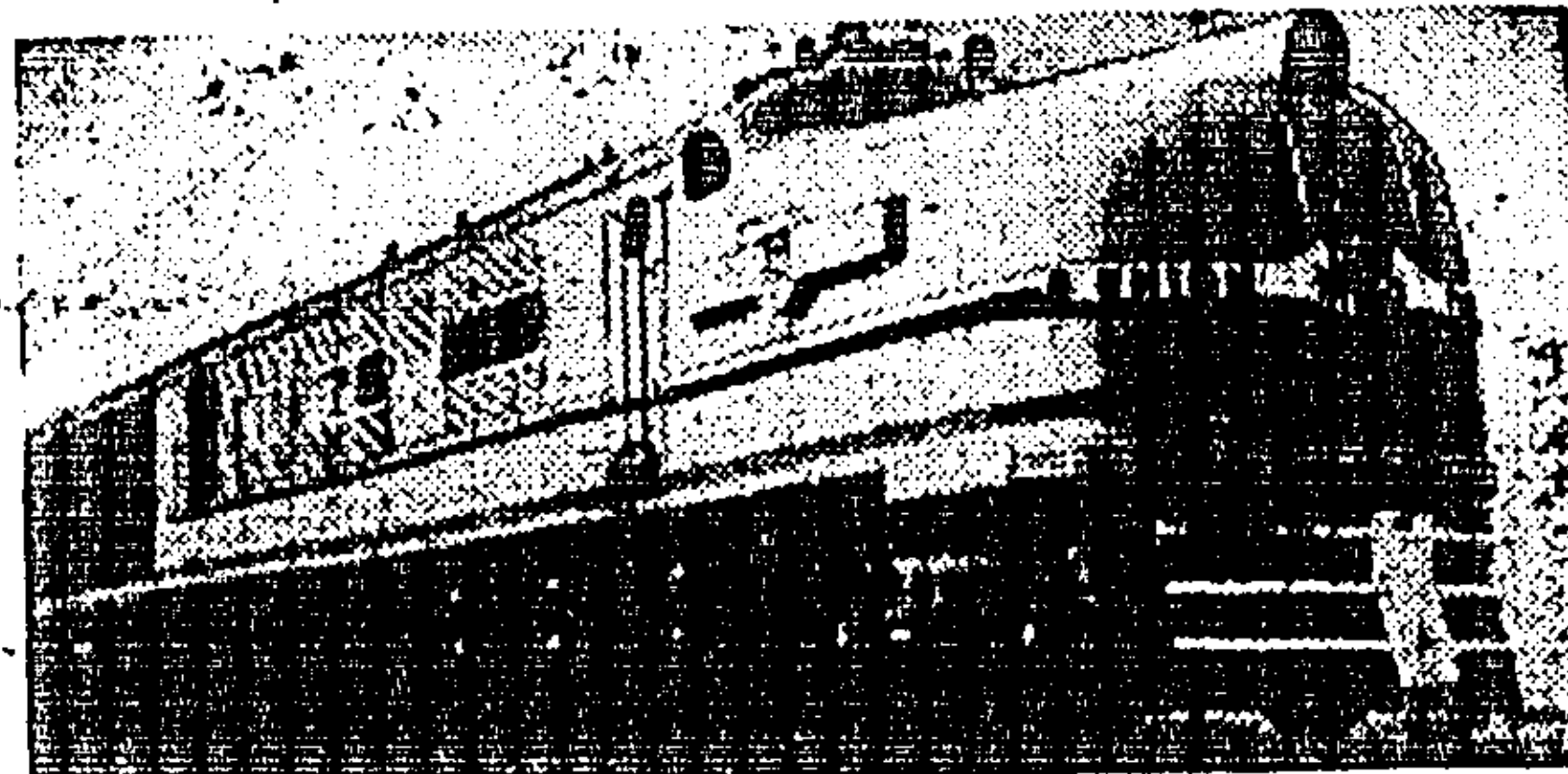
BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR CANCELLED

London, To-day.

The British Industries Fair, which was to have been held simultaneously in London and Birmingham in February, has been cancelled.—Reuter.

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MAJOR TEMPEST

As he was during
the war —



—and as he is today.

was the letter which Kapitanleutnant Heinrich Mathy wrote to the New York Times in September 1916 that first fired me with determination to bring down a Zeppelin.

Mathy was the "ace" among Germany's Zeppelin commanders during the war. He had carried out all the most successful raids on this country.

The death toll caused by his bombs was greater than those from any other ship. The total of the material damage he had caused ran into millions of pounds.

Phone Bell Thrill

He had even managed to drop bombs exactly a month before—Fred Sowrey, Durston, Stammers, and myself.

us flying pilots engaged in defending London had failed to get near the airship of the wily Mathy.

The letter he wrote was audacious, vainglorious, and declared his intention to smash London on the first day of October. So when the telephone bell rang with ominous insistence on the afternoon of that day and the significant order "Operations" came through from headquarters, it was with a thrill of excited anticipation that the five flying pilots next on the roster to take the air crossed from their billets to look over their machines waiting in readiness on the flying ground.

Zeppelins were on their way to London.

There were Leefe Robinson — he had brought down the first Zeppelin exactly a month before—Fred Sowrey, Durston, Stammers, and myself.

My Battle Over A Zeppelin

And, as I was the first on the list, I was the first to go up two hours later. Now my orders were to patrol at 8,000 feet between my own flight station, known as Sutton's Farm, Hornchurch, and another known as Joyce Green, which lay only a few miles away on the other side of the River Thames not far from Dartford.

When I received this order I felt myself chafing at two things:—First, the monotony of flying backwards and forwards over such a limited "beat," and, second, the futility of being restricted to a "ceiling" of 8,000 feet, when it was common knowledge among those with experience of Zeppelin chasing that these ships rarely flew at an altitude of less than 12,000 feet, and often reached a height of 15,000 feet.

How could one expect to "pot" them with such a handicap? I soon decided to forget the voice of authority and take a chance. As a matter of fact several of our squadron had been making unofficial height tests and had found that our machines, although not particularly up to date, were, by discarding much of the armament officially laid down and limiting it to one Lewis gun and ammunition, capable of rising several thousand feet above the prescribed flying height.

I decided to put these height rehearsals to practical use this night.

As I climbed slowly in the direction of London, I felt a strange exuberance pass through me.

Perfect Zepp. Night

The air was clean and steely. It was a perfect "Zepp" night.

Leisurely I "sat" over central London, circling round the city and climbing steadily all the time, although sadly deviating. I fear, from my official "beat."

Below, the great city lay spread in dim relief. I could, without the slightest difficulty, make out all the familiar landmarks — Buckingham Palace, the lake in the background a tiny, shining pool, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Woolwich Arsenal, with the unbroken glimmer of water where the Thames snaked its way through it all.

I glanced at my watch. It was a few minutes before midnight. Almost immediately afterwards a blade of light sprang from the darkness and sliced the inky canopy above.

Another followed, and another. They shot upwards from the ground like thrusting swords, telling their own story of the vigilance 10,000 feet below.

Suddenly I noticed that these searchlights were concentrating in the north.

One by one they swept in that direction until they formed a huge pyramid of light.

And then I saw that on the apex of the pyramid rested a Zeppelin no bigger than a dart.

The airship must have been about fifteen miles away, flying at a height of between 15,000 and 16,000 feet, and regardless of the focused searchlights she began to make straight for London, diving steadily as she flew.

I at once began to fly towards her at a mile and a half minute. The next moment the anti-aircraft guns below opened fire.

Above the roar of my own plane I could hear their boom, see the gleam of bursting shells. Still the oncoming airship, all the while making a gradual descent on London, was relentlessly held in the luminous fingers of the searchlights.

Shed All Her Bombs

It was evident that she was coming down in order to locate some specific target.

When I had reached a point about five miles from her I was flying at a height well above her own, which must by now have been considerably

B
W.J.
D

denly shed all her help to climb e I heard them hit the confused series of detonations they fell on outside London. At this moment my

ALIVE TO TELL THE TALE

Second story in the series by

men who missed death by

A second lieutenant in the 39th Home Squadron, W. J. Tempest went up from the Home Aerodrome one October night in 1916 to meet Zeppelins on their way from Germany to bomb London.

Six hours later he landed back at his aerodrome. Alone he had brought down L31, Germany's craft, after a thrilling battle 15,000 feet above London. He was awarded the D.S.O. and retired in the rank of major in 1921.

He lives in Newbury. Tennis is his recreation.

below 10,000 feet. I had also come within range of our own guns, and shells were bursting all around me.

As I drew closer to the ship and came within the beams of the searchlights, I must have been seen, for she suddenly turned about and began to climb.

On I flew in pursuit, and, finding she could not shake me off, she sud-

pump failed. If I was to maintain have to keep the supply was nothing for it but to pump.

I was now so close to I could see her propellers but apart from the roar of the engines there was comparatively little sound. We were both now bey-



This picture was taken on H.M.S. Iron Duke, the vessel that fought the Battle of Jutland, flying the flag of Admiral Jellicoe. The ship is shown in practice firing her main armament of six 15-inch guns and two batteries of six inch guns. The photo shows action in the gun turrets. The manning of the turrets by seamen under the command of a gunner's mate is clearly visible. When the main armament is "closed up" (Copyright, Fox).



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er London With

MAJOR TEMPEST, O., M.C.

which
icker. of the anti-aircraft guns, for which I
d with a was very grateful.
For- Still I was flying slightly higher
ground than the Zeppelin and, realising that
pressure if I delayed my attack an instant
longer she might climb out of my
reach, I made a dive straight at her
and, passing under her enormous en-
velope, which seemed to overshadow
me, I put in a burst of fire from my
Lewis gun.

Like A Chinese Lantern

My ammunition was Pomeroy, Buc-
kingham tracer, and ordinary machine-
gun bullets. Pomeroy penetrated and
exploded, but Buckingham tracer, be-
side showing trajectory of the bullet,
was incendiary.

My first round was without effect.
Turning about, I flew under her in
the same direction as she was going
and let her have a further burst.
Then, banking, I sat under her tail
safely sheltered from the danger of
attack from her own guns, which I
could see were firing tracer shells in
all directions.

I had almost begun to despair of
bringing her down when suddenly,
after letting her have another burst,
I saw her begin to go red inside like
an immense Chinese lantern.

And then I knew it was all up!
Perhaps with me also, for having shot
range up a couple of hundred feet and hung



The Zeppelin falling to earth a mass of flames. It will be seen that it is parting in the middle into two separate portions, while on the left a burning fragment of the air-ship has already broken off.

in the air for a moment the Zeppelin
began to fall.

Flames burst from her glowing en-
velope and licked her bows. Bright-
er they grew, ruby, orange, yellow,
paler. And then she seemed to be
coming straight for me.

I did a frantic nose dive with the
burning wreckage tearing down on
me.

Only by putting my machine into
a spin did I manage to corkscrew out
of the way as the blazing mass roared
past me. But I managed to right my
machine. There was a smell of burn-
ing everywhere in the sky. Far be-
low, that white-bright mass was re-
ceding, till a cloud of ascending sparks
told me it had hit the ground.

Where? It now dawned on me
that I had no idea where I was. Lon-
don, Surrey, the coast?

The running fight in the air had
lasted how long? I had lost all sense
of time and direction. I might have
travelled fifty miles from London.

A mist had settled below, and as
I flew on a curious calm came over
me. It was a sensation I shall always
remember. It was more than the
sensation of relief on coming out of
a bad dream; it was almost as though
I came from another world.

I am firmly convinced now that I
momentarily fainted in the air. When
I came to I imagined I was flying out
to sea. I was positive I could see the
grey waves below.

On I flew and vaguely wondered if
I would come down in France. It
was not until I realised that I was
feeling dizzy, ill and exhausted that I
made an effort to pull myself togeth-
er and find out where I was. I must
discover a landing place soon or per-
ish.

Only A Fractured Skull!

Coming down to 5,000 feet I at last
recognised the airfield at North Weald
Bassett, near Epping Forest, and be-
gan to descend. In landing I mis-
calculated my altitude and crashed.
But except for a slight cut and a bad
headache, which an X-ray examina-

tion afterwards showed to be a frac-
tured skull, I suffered little.

My machine, however, was badly
damaged.

The next morning I was persuaded
to visit the scene of the Zeppelin's
destruction at Potter's Bar, where
Mathy and every member of the crew
of L31, Germany's latest naval air-
ship, met their end.

The blackened skeleton of the van-
quished monster lay across two fields,
and the enterprising farmer to whom
they belonged was making a charge at
the gate.

I paid my shilling and went in.

NEXT WEEK
A Man Who Was Saved From
The Hampshire



ed the British Battle Fleet into action at
ow used for the purpose of training gun-
armament consists of six 18.5 inch 50
big guns weigh over half a ton each.
all Capital ships is carried out in three
ers of the turret, and in the fourth by the
hundred men go to action stations.

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from a large range of attractive block stripes in various colourings.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

BRITONS KICKED OUT UNCEREMONIOUSLY

Peiping, To-day.

THE DRIVE AGAINST British missionaries in North China continues.

Another group of United Church of Canada missionaries has arrived from north Hunan, as well as the China Inland Mission representative from Hamtan, on the railway near the south Hopei border.

The Anglican Mission headquarters has just learned that an anti-British movement official closed up their hospital at Hochien, in south Hopei.

Members of the anti-British movement visited the hospital and forced the Chinese doctors, nurses and patients to sign a document stating that they "withdrew voluntarily," after which they were unceremoniously kicked out.

Some of the British missionaries were withdrawn, and the remainder are expected to follow shortly. — Reuter.

G.E.C. MEN JOIN UP

London, To-day.

The General Electric Company, one of the largest concerns in the electrical equipment trade, has 2,135 employees serving in the combatant forces.

One third of the total male staff in the sales organization is with the Colours. This Company gives a generous allowance to all employees with the Forces. — British Wireless.

MYSTERY DEATH OF FUGITIVE SOVIET ENVOY

Paris, To-day.

M. Raskolnikov, former Soviet Minister to Bulgaria, died in a nursing home at Nice in mysterious circumstances, according to "Intransigent."

M. Raskolnikov was relieved of the post of Minister to Bulgaria in April, 1938, and he was declared an outlaw by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court on the ground that he "joined camp with the enemy of the people." — Reuter.

TURKISH RELIEF AT SMYRNA

Ankara, To-day.

The Turkish Government has set aside large sums for the care of those homeless and injured in the Smyrna earthquake. — Reuter.

LONDON CLUBS TO FORM REGIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE

London, To-day.

The crowds were strictly controlled at friendly football matches played in Britain yesterday, and averaged 4,000.

All is now set for early resumption of competitive matches on a regional basis.

London clubs have agreed to form a league, and other regions are likely to follow.

The following were the results of yesterday's friendlies:

Accrington	6	Rochdale	4
Aldershot	2	Chelsea	3
Barnsley	1	Wednesday	2
Barrow	6	Workington	3
Blackpool	1	Blackburn	1
Bournemouth	1	West Ham	2
Bradford C.	1	Burnley	4
Brentford	3	Arsenal	0
Brighton	6	Millwall	1
		Reserves	1
Bristol R.	1	Torquay	1
Bury	3	Everton	2
Cardiff	1	Swansea	1
Carlisle	1	Preston	1
		Reserves	1
Chelmsford	4	Spurs	2
Crewe	5	New Brighton	2
Doncaster	4	Notts Co.	2
Guildford	5	Palace	0
Halifax	3	Bradford	3
Huddersfield	1	Sheffield U.	2
Leicester	6	Birmingham	4
Liverpool	3	Bolton	0
Luton	3	Charlton XI	2
Manchester U.	3	Oldham	1
Millwall	1	Charlton XI	1
Newcastle	2	Leeds	2
Notts F.	1	Grimsby	2
Plymouth	7	Bristol C.	1
Portsmouth	2	Southampton	3
Preston	3	Manchester C.	0
Reading	5	Newport	0
Rotherham	1	Chesterfield	3
Shrewsbury	0	Coventry	6
Southend	4	Fulham	3
Southport	0	Stockport	0
Stoke	3	Port Vale	2
Swindon	1	Queen's Pk.	0
West Bromwich	3	Wolves	5
Wrexham	0	Chester	2

SCOTTISH FRIENDLIES

Aberdeen	4	Arbroath	0
St. Johnstone	3	Scottish Junior XI	3
St. Mirren	1	Morton	1
Celtic	4	Partick	2
Queen's Pk.	3	Third Lanark	4
Rangers	1	Falkirk	4
Hearts	2	Hibernian	4

—Reuter.

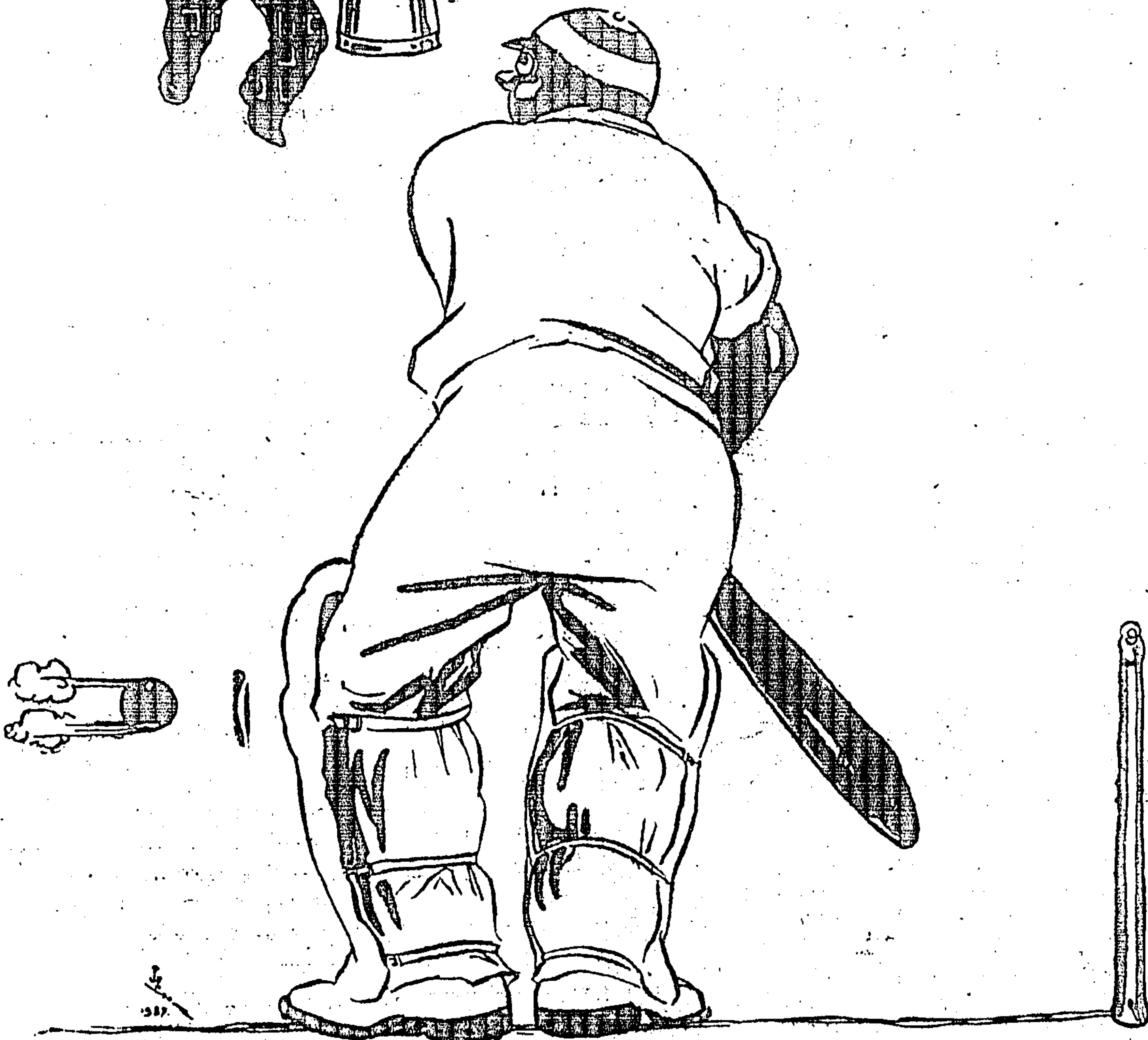
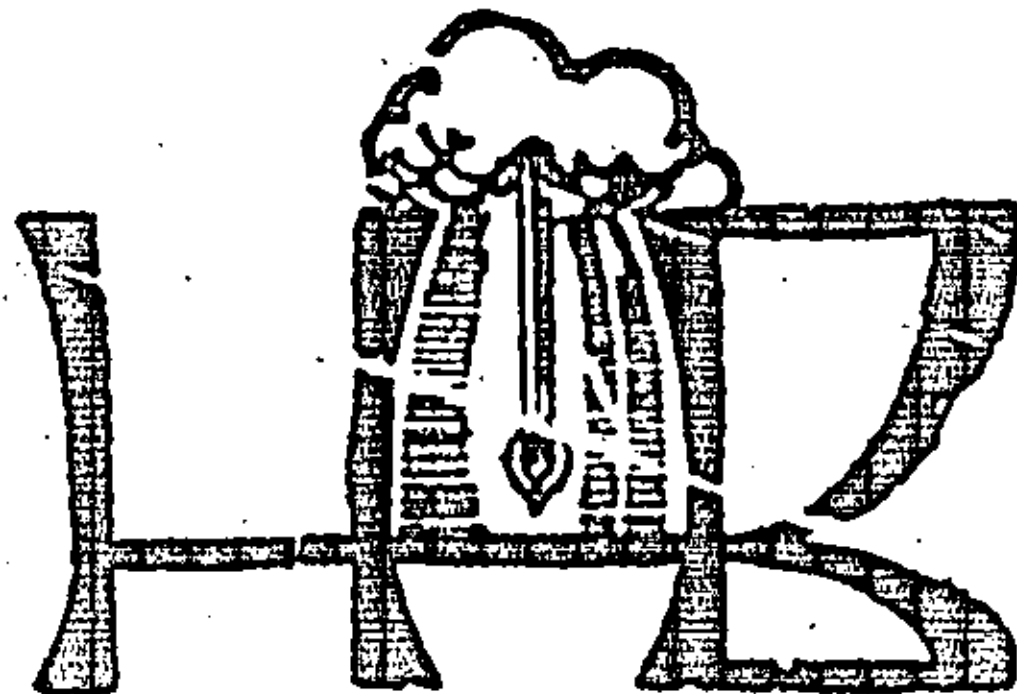
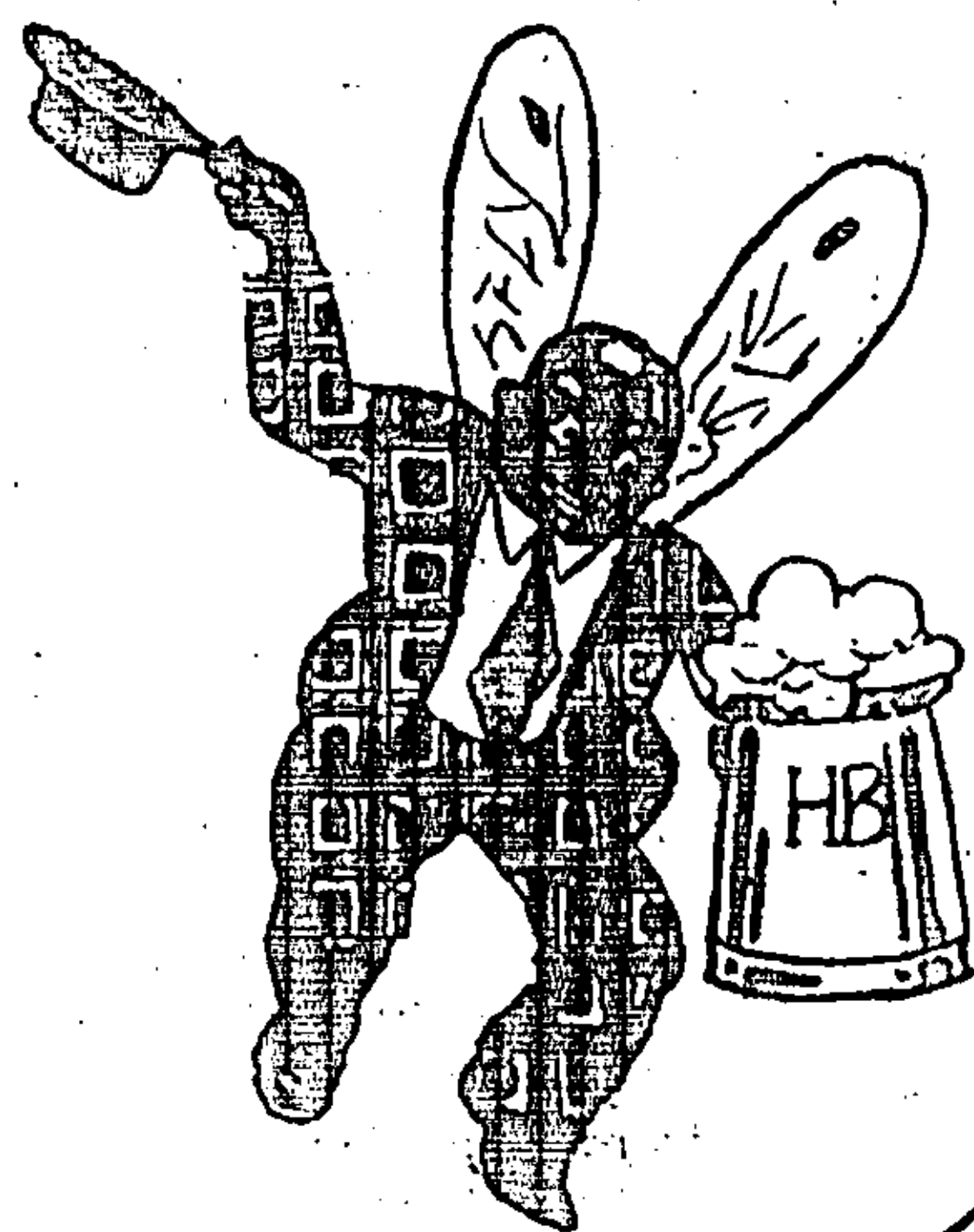
FRIENDLY RUGGER

London, To-day.

The following friendly Rugby League matches were played yesterday:

Batley	18	Keighley	3
Bradford		Huddersfield	18
Northern	20	York	16
Castleford	10	Bramley	7
Featherstone	15	Salford	13
Halifax	11	Hull Kingston Rovers	8
Hull	22	Dewsbury	12
Leeds	23	Oldham	6
Rochdale	11	Broughton	11
Swinton	55	Hunslet	14
Wakefield	27	Wigan	8
Warrington	23		

—Reuter.



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HITLER'S NEST-EGGS

LITTLE OVERSEAS

Der Fuehrer boasts of his impecuniosity, but the fact is that royalties from his book "Mein Kampf" and investments in German real estate and industrial firms make him one of Germany's wealthiest men. This money is deposited throughout Europe in 15 bank accounts under three names.

Three years ago I listened to Adolf Hitler score the greatest oratorical success of his life as he dramatically confessed to a deliriously cheering and hailing crowd overflowing Berlin's Sportpalast:

"I have remained a man of the people, a modest and poor fellow. . . I am, as a matter of fact, the only statesman in the world who has no bank account!"

And again, a few weeks ago, at the opening of his millennial edifice in the Wilhelmstrasse, he repeated part of that earlier speech, and said: "As a German comrade I am to-day exactly what I have always been — and I do not want to be any more!"

MAGNIFICENT ORATOR — AND WHAT?

The Third Reich's Fuehrer is, indeed, a magnificent orator who does not hesitate to use Ersatz for truth whenever he needs another trick to hypnotize his audience. In three years of research I have ascertained that the "modest and poor fellow" is, in fact, one of the wealthiest men in Germany, whose money is kept in fifteen bank accounts both inside and outside the Reich.

All of his fortune, one of Germany's largest, has been accumulated during his years as a politician. The bulk of it, however, has been garnered since, immediately after his assumption of power, he magnanimously relinquished the only legitimate salary of his life: the 48,000 marks the Reich pays its Chancellors annually. The bulk of his income comes from the royalties paid to him from "Mein Kampf" which is to-day the best selling book in the world.

BOOSTING THE SALES

This book has its own story. During his first years in power there was still a regrettable lack of reader-interest in the Nazi Bible and Hitler was dissatisfied. Max Amann, Hitler's personal fiscal agent since 1921 and business manager of the Nazi party since 1922, found ways and means to increase the book's sale. He suggested that the Fuehrer order it to be presented as a gift to every newly wed couple in Germany. The copies are now bought for cash, by the German State, with taxpayers' money and for bulk purchase. Simultaneously he even without the usual trade discount induced the Minister of Education to distribute the book free to children at the end of school terms; and to purchase a great number of copies for every school library.

In spite of its tremendous sale, the original price of 8.50 marks (\$3.40, a high price for Germany) was never reduced. Herr Hitler's royalty on each copy is 68c. In 1934 his income from royalties on copies distributed among newlyweds amounted to \$503,200, and during 1937 it reached the fabulous sum of \$700,000. Though figures for the total annual sale are lacking, his annual royalty can safely be estimated at \$880,000.

MAX AMANN'S DISCRETION

By 1930 there was so much cash on hand that Max Amann decided to manipulate Hitler's vast fortune, and

to invest his Fuehrer's accumulated wealth in sound securities. He purchased real estate in Munich, Berlin and Cologne, and enlarged the Franz Eher Verlag (the official publishing house of the Reich since the seizure of power) by "acquiring" other printing and publishing firms. First he bought Bavaria's largest printing house, M. Mueller & Sons, and several paper factories. Then he bought out the huge publishing house of Knorr and Hirth, and the Ullstein enterprises in Berlin. He secured a controlling interest in Haasenstein and Vogler, Germany's largest advertising agency. With the Ullstein concern, for which Amann paid a reputed five million marks of Hitler's money, he acquired several complete blocks of plants and tenement houses in almost every district of the German capital. In Munich he owns the greater part of the Thiersch Strasse, and has large plots in the exclusive Maximilian Strasse as well. In 1937 Amann invested a considerable sum of Hitler's money in Field Marshal Goering's industrial enterprises, the Hermann Goering Works.

ONE BANK QUITE INADEQUATE

To-day any one banking house is considered inadequate to hold all the earnings of Herr Hitler. Therefore Amann has distributed his Fuehrer's savings among several banks. The largest sum in Hitler's own name is at the Bayerische Gemeindepbank, Girozentrale, Munich, almost next door to the Brown House. There are large deposits with the Bayerische Gemeinde and Wechselbank; the Munich Branch of the Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft; and in

BY LADISLAS FARAGO

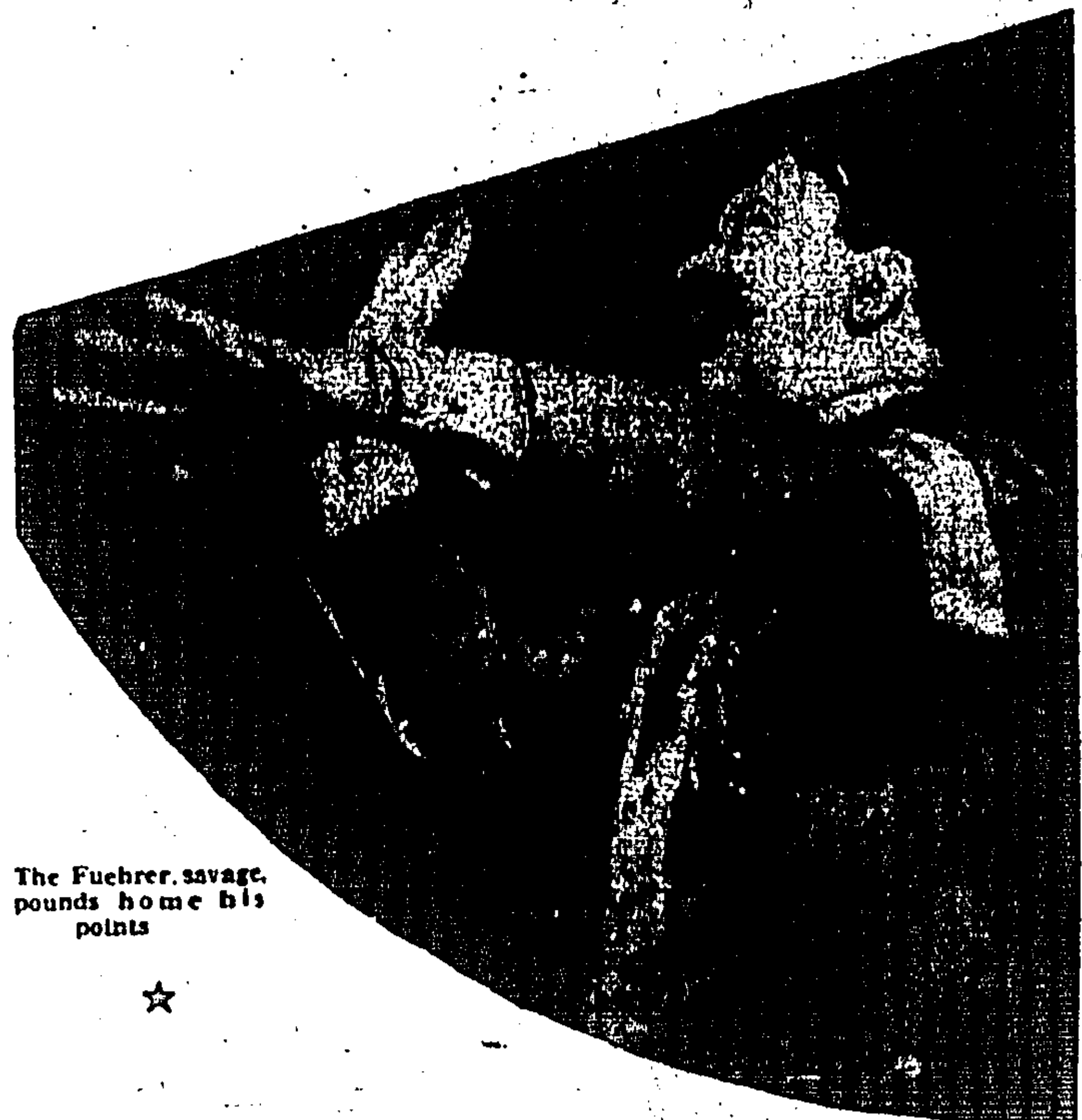
both the Berlin and Munich offices of the Bank of German Workers, a former Socialist Party institution seized by Nazis.

Herr Amann does not feel quite satisfied with the safety and security of these German institutions. Therefore a substantial part of Hitler's fortune is placed in several foreign countries. The largest sum was invested in Swiss francs and kept at the Swiss Bank Corporation in Switzerland, until 1937, when the franc was devalued. To avoid the possibility of a further loss, Herr Amann instructed the Bank to transfer the money to the West End Branch of the Swiss Bank Corporation, 11c Regent Street, London, on whose books it now appears as a pound sterling deposit in the name of the Franz Eher Verlag, represented by Max Amann of Munich.

NAMES AND NUMBERS

According to the records kept in Amann's auditing office, there are other deposits as well, scattered in nine European countries under three different names. These accounts are as follows:

At Bern, Switzerland, at the Bundes Postcheckamt, account number 111-7205, in the name of Max Amann;



The Fuehrer, savage, pounds home his points

At Paris, France, at the Bureau Central des Cheques Postaux, rue des Favourites, account number 190,066, in the name of Amann;

At The Hague, Holland, at the Postcheque en Girodienst, Speineplein, account number 211,846, in the name of Amann;

At Brussels, Belgium, at the office des Cheque Postaux, account number 350,797, in the name of Amann;

At Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, at Postovni Sporitelna, account number 77,303, in the name of Franz Eher Verlag;

At Warsaw, Poland, at Poczta Kasa Oszczednosci, Jasna, account number 194,121, in the name of Franz Eher Verlag;

At Budapest, Hungary, at the Magyar Kiralyi Postatakarok-Penzar, account number 13,532, in the name of Philip Bouhler;

At Belgrade, Yugoslavia, at Cekodni Ured, account number 68,237, in the name of Philip Bouhler;

At Bucharest, Rumania, at Casa Nationala de Economie ci Cecuri, account number 24,968, in the name of Bouhler, who is the trusted chief of Hitler's Personal Office.

EXCHANGE REGULATIONS!

The strict German exchange regulations decree that no private individual or business enterprise may keep bank accounts outside Germany without the specific permission of the Reichsbank. Moreover, all payments made into such accounts must be reported to the Reichsbank immediately in order that the sums abroad may be utilized in the complicated German "clearing system". Hitler's accounts, however, are untouchable, and contain funds which are not registered with the Reichsbank. Arnold Bernstein, president of a German-American steamship company, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment last year for a similar "crime".

This clever scattering of funds in practically every European country has another, not so financial, significance. Although the Nazis insist that their regime will last for at least a thousand years, Herr Amann wants to make sure that in case it should end before its first millennium and he and his Fuehrer be compelled to emigrate in a hurry, they would find

money wherever they land. This explains why it is necessary to keep funds in places like Budapest, Bucharest and Belgrade, where local currency regulations make it impossible to withdraw sums except for domestic use.

AN INTERESTING FACT

Looking at Herr Hitler's financial policy from this political angle, one discovers a rather interesting fact: Herr Hitler keeps no money in Italy, which fact, in itself, rules out the possibility of his ever fleeing to the protective hospitality of Signor Mussolini, junior partner in the Rome-Berlin Axis. It seems that Herr Amann, the Fuehrer's omniscient business-brain, considers the Axis less secure than Herr Hitler wants the world to believe it is.

MOSLEM WORLD TO AID BRITAIN AND FRANCE

London, To-day.

Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, in a public speech yesterday, affirmed firm support for the Democracies, and ended with a prayer for Allied victory.

He said: "Trans-Jordan stands with the Democracies in the struggle against aggression."

"Freedom must be supported and respected, and we stand by the side of Britain and France till the end."

"The Moslem world must stand with the Democracies, who have begun to undo the fetters of the East."

The Emir appealed to the whole Arab world to bury feelings of malice and to follow in the footsteps of the right people.

The speech was loudly applauded. — Reuters.

AUSTRALIA TO SEND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OVERSEAS

London, To-day.

A MESSAGE FROM CANBERRA says that the Australian Government has decided to send an expeditionary force overseas.

The force will include other detachments besides the four bomber and two fighter squadrons already promised.

FIVE NAAFI MEN DIE

London, To-day.

The 512 names of officers and men of the aircraft-carrier, *Courageous*, "believed to have lost their lives on war service" published by the admiralty last night include her commander, Captain Makeig-Jones, who went down with his ship. Five employees

Arrangements are also being made to form from the militia a special force of one division, with ancillary units, for home or overseas service.

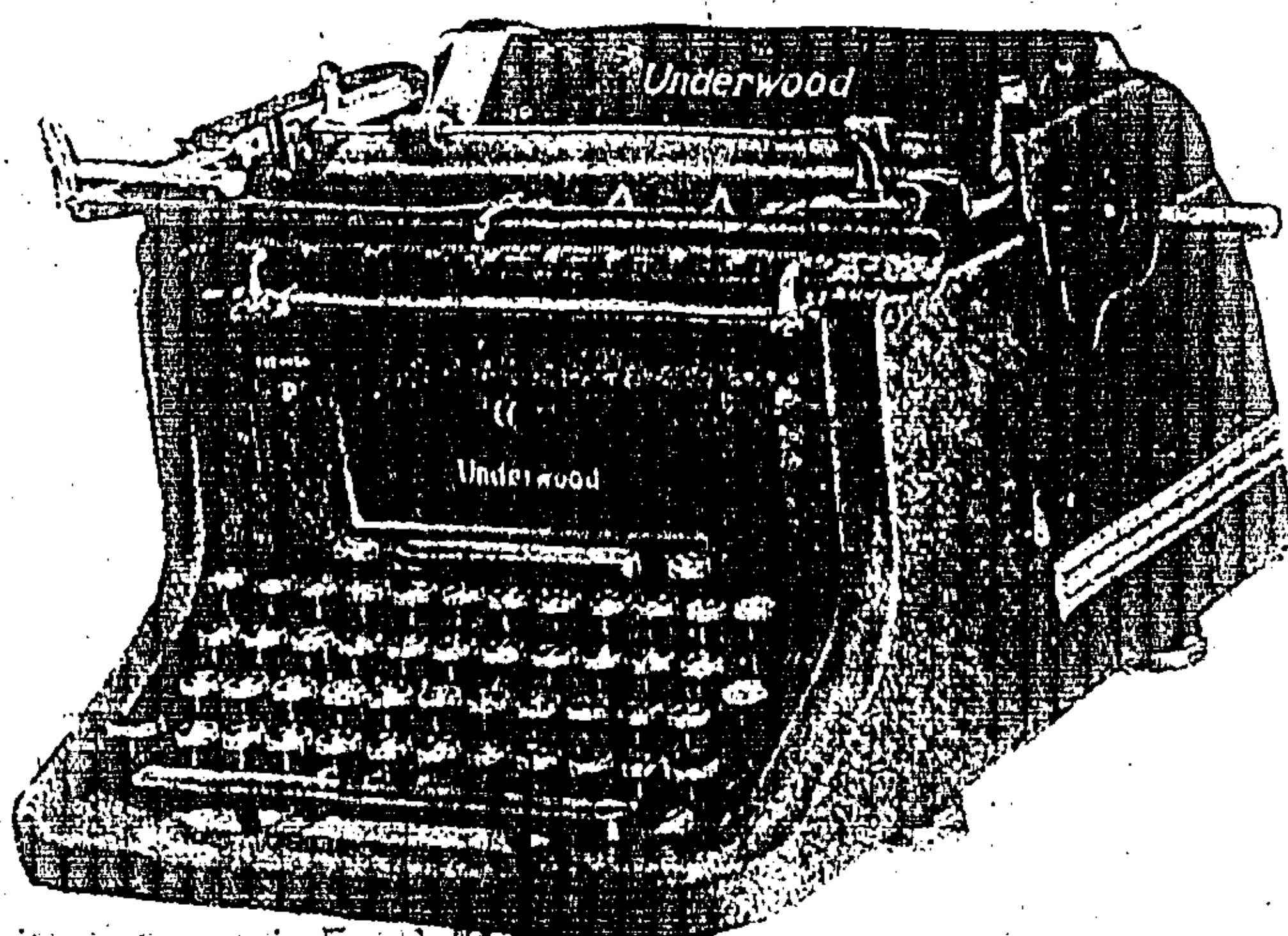
New militia garrison battalions will be formed from the Army Reserve.

In addition, the Royal Australian Navy has been fully commissioned.

Once again the British public expresses deep gratitude for this magnificent offer of help.—Reuter.

of the N.A.A.F.I. are also believed to have lost their lives in the *Courageous*.—British Wireless.

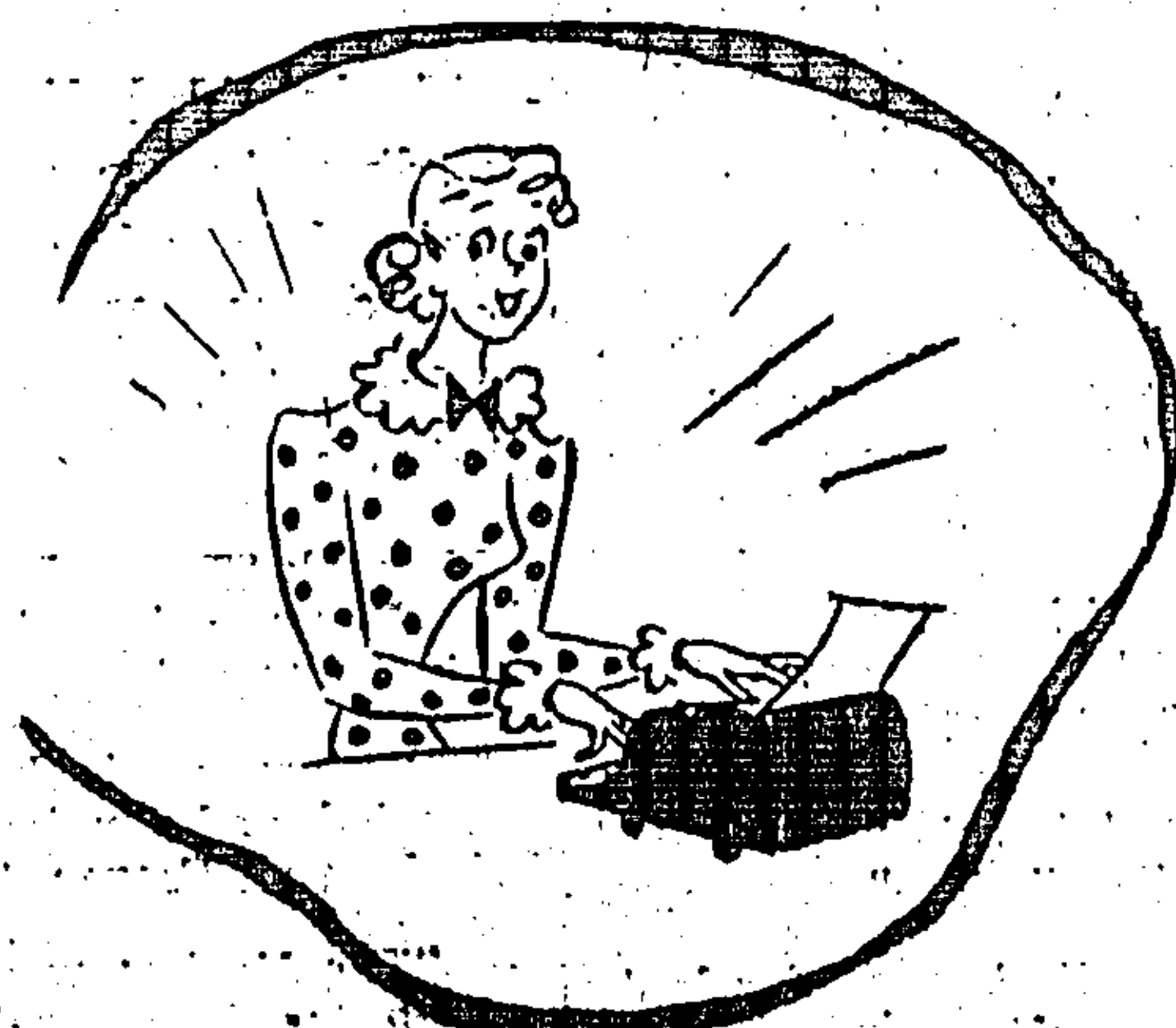
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STOP PRESS

BROAD RIVER OF MEN MOVING INTO FRANCE

London, To-day.

"Every Day troop transports slip inconspicuously into a French harbour bringing fresh instalments of British soldiers."

Thus begins an account by "Eye Witness" who travelled in one such ship.

Packed with high-spirited men, the ship left English shores in company with other transports and escorted by destroyers.

All on board soon settled down to the inevitable pastimes of cards, sing songs and the strong sweet tea of the British Army. The voyage passed uneventfully, the escort keeping possible submarines at bay and this batch of transports, as all others so far, safely entered French harbour.

Before the destroyers turned for home to collect another batch "Eye Witness" and his fellows disembarked.

Every now and then, a troop train crowded with cheering soldiers leaves the station, but always the town is full of khaki-clad men for, as fast as one crowd leaves, other transports have safely docked and the broad river of men from the coast to "somewhere in France" steadily flows on and on.—British Wireless.

SUBMARINES OFF COAST OF MEXICO

New York, To-day.

Two unidentified submarines are again reported to have been sighted in the Gulf of Mexico.

One of the submarines was seen off Vera Cruz and the other off Puerto Mexico, the important oil port.—Reuter.

JUST OUTSIDE 3-MILE LIMIT

Later.

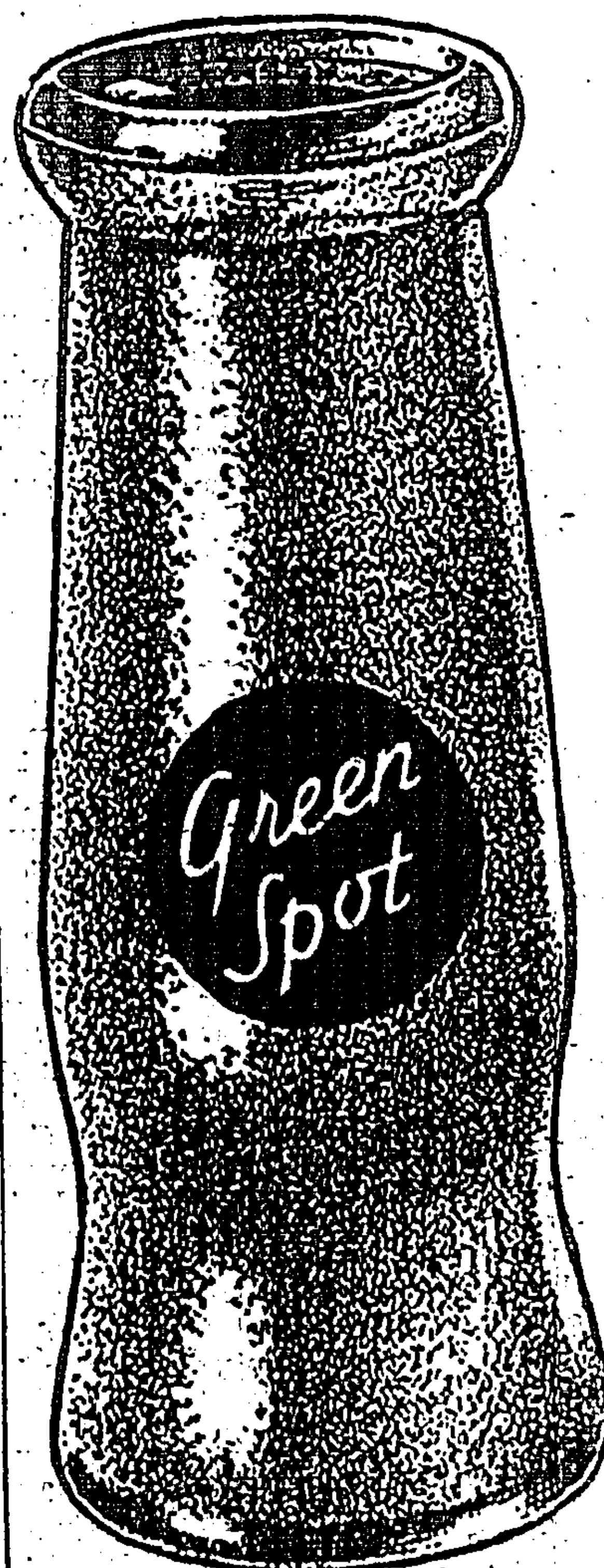
Both of the submarines were sighted just outside Mexican territorial waters, the three mile limit, and were plainly observed off the coast of Vera Cruz.

One of them was actually standing off the Port of Vera Cruz, and the other was apparently keeping a watch on Puerto Mexico.

This craft was lying off the port which is the only sea exit for the enormous oil production of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The identity of the submarines has not been established.—Reuter.

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